

## REBELS ASK RECOGNITION.

NOTE OF THE CHILIAN INSURGENTS TO THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

BALMADEA CABLES TO EUROPE A STATEMENT THAT HIS GOVERNMENT IS DOING WELL—NAVAL OPERATIONS IN CHILI—R. J. TRUMBULL ON THE SITUATION IN THAT COUNTRY.

London, June 11.—A long circular note addressed to the European Powers by the Chilean Provisional Junta, or Government, representing the insurgent party, was published in England and on the Continent to-day. In this note the Chilean Junta appeals to the Powers to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

The Junta's note is signed by the Congressional party's agents, Senors Matte and Ros. It speaks of recent lawless acts upon the part of "the Dictator," Balmaceda, and claims for the Provisional Government belligerent rights, on the ground that it is an organization sufficiently regular and responsible to Chilians and foreigners, and able to make itself respected by force of arms. The note maintains that the Junta has been invested with regular constitutional authority by the Congress which was elected in March, 1888.

The note continues by stating that the Congressional party has undisputed jurisdiction over four of the richest provinces of Chili, comprising, it is added, over half the inhabited territory of the republic. The Congressional party also asserts that it is growing in military power, and that its naval supremacy is indisputable, enabling it to maintain sovereignty over its territory and to threaten the provinces still under the "Dictator"—Balmaceda.

In view of these facts the Provisional Government says that it is called upon to maintain international commercial and other relations, and, therefore, urges that it is entitled, with more justice than the Balmaceda Government, to be considered a perfect internal body. The note adds that the probabilities of the future rest with the Congressional party, which "from the first, represented the law and the right, and now also represents force."

The Congressional party, therefore, appeals to the "elevated sentiments of justice and humanity entertained by the foreign governments to observe the laws of neutrality" in the struggle now proceeding in Chili.

President Balmaceda has sent the following dispatch to Renter's Telegram Company from Santiago:

Surprise and desire have been produced here by the false statements which the rebels published June 1. The Congress lately elected here works regularly. It has approved the acts of the Government, and has invested it with extraordinary powers, and authorized it to contract loans. Perfect order prevails. The army is well disciplined, and is actuated by a great esprit de corps. The Government cannot be vanquished by the rebels, who are only able to pretend the struggle to enrich themselves out of the straits of the Government. The Government is completely discredited. The warships Lynch and Condell have gone to sea. General Stephen's division is here, after twice rescuing the snow-covered Andes. The discipline of the troops is impeccable. British, French and German commerce will be protected by the rebels remaining at Iquique.

Iquique, June 11, via Galveston.—The amnesty proposed by the American Minister at Santiago to Balmaceda was not accepted, but the latter offered to entertain a proposition for an armistice, he indicating its basis. To this the Congressional party refused to assent.

The armed transport Imperial, with the torpedo cruisers Lynch and Condell landed a party at Iquique yesterday which cut the State telegraph lines and then re-embarked. To-day the ships made a demonstration at Antofagasta, similar to the demonstrations at Pisagua and Iquique. No damage is reported. The superior speed of these vessels enables them to keep clear of the Congressional ships.

Washington, June 11.—The Chilean Legation to-day received a dispatch from Chili, saying that the naval vessels of the Government had pursued the insurgents in Turapaca. The Condell, the Lynch and the Imperial have bombarded Pisagua and Iquique, without managing to bring out the insurgent ships, which hide among the foreign vessels so as not to be destroyed by the torpedoes. The insurgent vessels are in a bad condition, the dispatch says, and all the veteran sailors have deserted and offered their services to the constitutional Government.

A private letter from Santiago says that all the papers in Santiago have been suppressed except the two organs, and only one newspaper is allowed to be printed in Valparaiso.

Richard J. Trumbull, a representative of the Chilean insurgent party, had a long interview with Secretary Tracy to-day. There is reason to believe that Mr. Trumbull made a strong plea for the insurgent cause, and sought to have the arms still on the Ista remain in the custody of Admiral McCann until a judicial determination of their ownership can be reached. Of course the insurgent party had no right to demand the return of the arms, but in any case they are anxious to prevent the return of the weapons to the United States.

To a representative of the Associated Press Mr. Trumbull said that the condition of affairs in Chili is one of absolute despotism. Balmaceda, in his communication to his Congress, Mr. Trumbull asserted, confessed the truth of this. The President had no hope of relief as a result of the Presidential election, which takes place in Chili this month. Balmaceda's adherents, he said, comprise all of the old soldiers and hangers-on and the people as a whole are opposed to him. Nevertheless, in the present state of affairs, with the courts closed by Balmaceda's orders, and suffrage practically destroyed, he would not even venture to predict the success of the new President who would not assume his office before September, which is also the date set for the trial of the Ista in California, so that no encouraging hope of relief in the near future is held out.

THE ANGLO-PORTUGUESE CONVENTION. Lisbon, June 11.—The Anglo-Portuguese convention was signed to-day.

London, June 11.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Salisbury laid on the table the convention with Portugal in relation to the English and Portuguese possessions in South Africa. The convention, he said, had been dictated by a sense of equity and a desire to uphold international law and to continue the traditions of amity with Portugal.

The convention was not discussed.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, June 11.—Dispatches received here from Mozambique announce that a feeling of great excitement prevails there owing to the fact that Chief Gouveia, with 4,000 followers, has revolted against Portuguese rule on the territory between the Zambezi and Pungue Rivers. The Portuguese authorities are hastily dispatching troops to quell the revolt.

RESULT OF THE DUTCH ELECTIONS.

The Hague, June 11.—The latest election returns show that out of the 100 seats composing the Second Chamber the Liberals have secured 41, the Catholics 22 and the Protestant Orthodox 11. Second ballots will be necessary to fill the remaining 26 seats.

THE NEW FRENCH AND RUSSIAN TARIFFS.

Paris, June 11.—The Chamber of Deputies, while considering the new tariff bill to-day, voted to admit duty-free.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The Russian Imperial Council has decided to enforce the new tariff on July 13.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—The negotiations for a commercial understanding with Germany have been interrupted.

PLEISTOCENE MONIA IN ENGLAND.

London, June 11.—There has been an outbreak of pleistocene monia among cattle at York. The local authorities have ordered 200 head to be killed.

## CONDEMNING THE PRINCE.

SEVERE COMMENTS OF THE BRITISH RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE BACCARAT CASE.

THE SCANDAL CAUSES A SENSATION IN ARMY CIRCLES ON THE CONTINENT—CUMMING'S GRIEVANCES AGAINST THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

London, June 11.—The outspoken newspaper press comments upon the part the Prince of Wales played in the Baccarat scandal continue to be the sensation of the day in England and elsewhere. A reporter who stood near the Prince of Wales at Ascot to-day, when the race for the Gold Cup was won by Lord Hartington's Morio, telegraphed that the Prince, who saw that contest, was in an exceedingly snaky frame of mind, caused, it would appear, by the storm of adverse newspaper criticism which has swept and is still sweeping over him.

The religious press, as might be expected, is the most severe in its comments upon the Prince's conduct. For instance, "The Christian World," an influential independent religious weekly paper, representing all the Protestant denominations, says:

"The throne rests upon the foundation of public opinion only. A few more scandals like that of Tranby Croft would destroy this foundation, and Edward VIII would never be crowned."

"The British Weekly" remarks:

"The revolutions are enough to sober up the strongest supporters of the monarchy."

The Vienna correspondent of "The Times" says that the Baccarat scandal has caused a sensation in army circles on the Continent, especially in countries where the Prince of Wales is honorary colonel of several regiments. This correspondent also calls attention to the fact that an Austrian general, who was found to have condoned in a similar manner to that adopted by the Prince of Wales acts of cheating upon the part of one of his subordinate officers, was compelled to resign from the army in order to avoid being tried by court-martial.

"The Globe" this evening says that both army and navy feel keenly the stigma which has been placed upon an honorable profession by the agreement entered into between a field marshal and a general to maintain secrecy in regard to gambling, and by gambling with youngsters, one of them a subaltern.

The Manchester Guardian has written a letter to a Nottingham newspaper, in which it says:

"I am of the opinion that, for the gross partiality shown by the Lord Chief Justice in summing up, the case would have gone very differently."

The municipal authorities of Forres, near Sir William Gordon Cumming's seat, Altyre, have decided to extend a few days of the most anti-social of the Prince of Wales's return home with his bride.

Cardiff, June 11.—At the conference to-day of the Glamorgan Congregational Church, the conduct of the Prince of Wales in the Baccarat scandal was denounced.

GLAD SIR WILLIAM HAS MARRIED AN AMERICAN.

Baltimore, June 11.—A. P. Goettgen Cumming came to Baltimore to-day from his country seat, "The Clovers," and sent a cable dispatch to his brother, Sir William Gordon Cumming, congratulating him on his marriage with Miss Goettgen.

Cardiff, June 11.—The members of the Extreme Left party intend to make a proposition in the Chamber of Deputies to-day to the effect that the duties on grain should be reduced to five to three per cent. The Minister of Agriculture promised to publish definite figures regarding wheat, rye and potatoes that in previous estimates.

He declared that the Government with vacillation and condemned what he termed the "baldness of general von Caprivi's statement regarding grain duties."

He declared that if he were head of the Government the duties must be absolutely revised.

RIOTING BY STRIKERS IN BREMEN.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE WITH THE POLICE—THE LONDON STRIKE.

Bremen, June 11.—The Bremen of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who are on strike at this place, engaged in serious rioting to-day. The rioters were finally attacked by the police with drawn swords and a desperate struggle took place. Finally the fire brigade was summoned, and thus reinforced the police managed to restore order.

London, June 11.—North German Lloyd steamers, outward bound, are arriving at Southampton south of Bremen and trimmers, owing to the strikes in Bremen, are obliged to ship goods to the Continent.

The strike of the employees of the omnibus and road car companies of this city continues. The chairman of the General Omnibus Company explains that the demands already conceded will cost the company £200,000 yearly, and that the demands pressed by the strikers, if conceded, would cost £1,000,000.

He said that the company would not yield further, and that the company would involve it in bankruptcy, as the profits in 1890 amounted to only £145,000.

DE LESSEPS TO BE PROSECUTED.

ALLEGED TO HAVE MISLED SUBSCRIBERS TO PANAMA CANAL STOCK.

Paris, June 11.—"Le National" to-day announces that M. de Lesseps will be prosecuted for misleading investors who subscribed money for carrying on the work of the Panama Canal Company.

Sixty shareholders of the Panama Canal Company having filed a complaint against the officers of that company, M. de Lesseps, his son, and two other directors, will be placed upon trial. The action of the prosecution is taken by virtue of the law of 1867, relating to public companies, and is based especially upon the last issue of Panama Canal shares.

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British subjects during the period named in the order to-day received the royal assent.

BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

A GREAT PROCESSION ENJOINS HIS BODY TO THE CEMETERY NEAR KINGSTON.

Kingston, Ont., June 11.—The body of Sir John Macdonald was committed to its last resting-place to-day in Cataraqui Cemetery. The day was not the sun shining brilliantly much of the time. The entire morning was spent in viewing the body in the City Hall. Twenty thousand persons in double line, passed the bier. The procession, which moved at 2:45 p. m., was the greatest ever seen in Kingston. It was over two miles long and was witnessed by 40,000 persons. The stores were closed and draped in mourning.

The order of the parade was direct from the City Hall along Ontario and Princess sts. to Cataraqui Cemetery. The bier was drawn by four horses, and accompanied by a detachment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Following it came a bodyguard of the Royal Military College cadets, the members, the Governor-General and staff, the members of the Queen's troops and naval officers, the Lieutenant-Governors and staffs of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the Archbishop and Members of the House of Commons; and the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston. Delegations from cities and towns then followed citizens and carriages. The pall-bearers were the members of the Cabinet and J. C. Aikens, ex-lieutenant-governor of Manitoba.

THE GERMAN GRAIN DUTIES QUESTION.

A DARING SPEECH AGAINST THE MOVEMENT IN THE LOWER HOUSE OF THE DIET.

Berlin, June 11.—In the lower house of the Diet to-day, Herr Richter made a motion to the effect that the Government should submit to the House the material upon which Chancellor von Caprivi based his recent speech upon the grain duties.

The Chancellor opposed this motion, declaring that the inquiries had been in process since April. But, he added, the duties had been confined to official quarters, in order to avoid creating excitement. The Government, he continued, was convinced that there was no distress existing from the duties now levied on grain; but in consequence of the agitation which had been aroused in regard to this matter, the Government had consulted a number of private persons, and, naturally, could not submit these reports.

Herr Richter made a sensational speech, in which he said that it would be necessary to recall the man who alone was able to direct the Government.

He added: "The 'Hamburger Nachrichten' will soon send a trumpet blast throughout the land."

Herr Richter charged the Government with endeavoring to "silence those who were defending the interests of millions against the majority." He also stated that the Government report about the grain duties was a "gross deception." He said that the available stocks were small and prices would advance. Potatoes had already replaced bread as the food of the people, and potatoes were also placed at an exorbitant price. His party would not rest until the duties on grain were abolished.

Herr Richter declared that the Government could not dispense with the duties. He demanded that distress exist, and called upon the Reichstag to publish definite figures regarding wheat, rye and potatoes that in previous estimates.

He declared that the Government with vacillation and condemned what he termed the "baldness of general von Caprivi's statement regarding grain duties." He declared that if he were head of the Government the duties must be absolutely revised.

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## MAJOR J. H. WALKER DEAD.

A DISTANT RELATIVE ASSAULTED HIM.

THE TWO MEN QUARRELED OVER THE WIFE OF ONE OF THEM AND A BLOW PROVED FATAL.

Major J. H. Walker, of No. 2,021 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, died at St. Mary's Hospital in that city last night, as the result of an assault committed by Alfred Hull, a distant relative, at the house of Major Walker's uncle, No. 73 Utica-ave., on Saturday night. They quarreled, and Hull beat Major Walker, breaking his jaw. A rib was also broken.

Major Walker served in the war in the 13th and 14th Regiments, and at the close of the war was made a captain in the 23d Regiment, United States Army. He served on the frontier until 1899, and gained the soubriquet among the Indians of "Fighting Jack Walker." He was fifty-eight years old, and was one of the most prominent Grand Army men in Brooklyn. For three terms he was the commanding officer of Rankin Post and he was chairman of the Memorial Executive Committee of the G. A. R. of Brooklyn for the last year. He was widely known among military men.

His business was dealing in real estate. Since he left the army he made his home in Brooklyn. He left a wife and four children. His wife, Mrs. Hull, lived at No. 73 Utica-ave., in the same house with William Walker, an uncle of Major Walker. Mrs. Hull is separated from her husband.

Hull was arrested on Monday and released on bail when it was thought Walker was only slightly hurt. When he grew worse yesterday Hull was rearrested. He said that he found Walker in company with his wife and ascertained that they were in the house of his uncle. A quarrel ensued and he struck Walker, knocking him down. He supposed that the force of his blow broke Walker's jaw, and that in retaliation Hull had broken his jaw. Hull was taken to the hospital, where he was treated by Dr. J. H. Walker, who was in the Twelfth Precinct police station and will be arraigned to-day.

HE SHOT HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

JEALOUSY DRIVES A NEGRO TO DESPERATION.

Jealousy caused Joseph Penchon, a negro, to shoot his wife Sarah and himself in their rooms on the top floor of the tenement-house No. 144 West Twenty-sixth-st., yesterday afternoon. Penchon came to this city several years ago from the West Indies, and lately he was employed as a doorman at Broadway and West-st. He was thirty-two years old. In November he was married to Sarah King, a colored woman twenty-four years old, who had come to the city from Virginia and was employed as a servant in a house not far from where Penchon worked. They lived in a room from Mrs. Greenfield, a stout negro, on the top floor of the house in Twenty-sixth-st., and they occupied the room at No. 144 West Twenty-sixth-st. Lately Penchon began to watch his wife closely, following her from her work to her room, and showing plainly that he suspected her of misconduct. He even shirked his duties in order to play the part of a spy, and a week ago he was discharged.

His wife left him about the time he was discharged and went to work at No. 130 West Thirty-first-st., but she returned to him in a few days. They quarreled on account of his jealousy, but continued to live together. They were alone in their room at 2 p. m. yesterday when the shooting occurred. Two shots were fired. Mrs. Penchon ran downstairs screaming. She had been shot in the head. Policemen scullied went upstairs and found Penchon lying on the floor of his room. The negro had shot himself in the right eye. His wife later accused him of the shooting and he was taken to the hospital, where they were in a critical condition late in the afternoon.

Joseph Penchon had written was found in his room. He accused his wife of infidelity, and declared that she had led him a dog's life. For that reason, he intended to kill her and himself. He wished her things to be given to her sister, Bella King, who lives in Sixtieth-st.

ORGANIZE CLUBS, SAYS MR. CLARKSON.

A LETTER OF SOUND ADVICE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, June 11.—A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa, says that C. F. Sawyer, chairman of the committee appointed by the Young Men's Republican Club of Des Moines to convey to J. S. Clarkson the congratulations of the club upon his election to the presidency of the Republican National League, has received a letter of acknowledgment, dated at Paris, referring to his election to the presidency of the League. In it Mr. Clarkson says:

"The country is evenly balanced between political parties just now. The Democrats have been smarter than the Republicans in later years in effecting close organization, and they have been more successful in the last campaign in stimulating the circulation of their newspapers and in eliciting the activities of young men. We must meet them in this field, and we must utilize the social and literary ambition of every intelligent neighborhood by organizing a Republican club of social and literary character. We can make, if we will, such a club the social center of power in nearly every farm neighborhood and small village. These communities are hungry for social life, and the average community has little or none of the social organizations, such as secret societies, which are the life of the city. Young men are everywhere. They love action, they are always aggressive. The average young man of intelligence and ambition would rather be president of a club or captain of a marching company than to hold any office with salary. We must organize these clubs, and we must have women in these clubs. Young men can carry on the discussions or debates; young women can aid in the entertainment with songs or recitations, and the full enthusiasm and intelligence of the neighborhood can be utilized for the service of the Republic. There is special reason why this work should be pressed actively in Iowa. The young Republicans of Iowa have before them this year a task worthy of their motto. The election of a Republican Governor in Iowa and the return of the Republicans to full power there will do very much toward inspiring the party at large and insuring a Republican National victory next year, when we are to have the hardest struggle ever known in American politics. There should be at least 1,000 clubs organized in Iowa this year to serve in this good cause."

MAKING SOFT STEEL FOR TIN PLATES.

Pittsburg, June 11.—B. F. Jennings, of Jennings, Beal & Co., of Lehighburg, Penn., says that the demand for soft steel for tin plates is increasing rapidly, and that it is now a certainty that tinued articles can be manufactured in this country.

The demand for soft steel is rapidly growing in this country, says Mr. Jennings. "It is not generally known, but to-day from 3,000 to 5,000 tons of light sheet steel are consumed in the manufacture of tin plates alone. Formerly a frying-pan weighed many pounds for it was made of iron. Today by the use of sheet steel the place of the heavy cooking utensils has been taken by the light tin plates. We have a contract for 700 tons of pickled steel for manufacture into light frying pans." The Lehighburg steel mill is also supplying the steel plates to the Buffalo Stamping Works where it is coated with tin and sold at a profit. The demand has increased so largely that the Lehighburg Company now operates six large furnaces, and these are inadequate to keep up with the demand.

ALLEGED MISSION OF A FAITH